

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

NO. 46

## LEGAL.

**D. H. COOPER,**  
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.  
BRANDON, MAN.

**W. A. MACDONALD,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Conveyancer, etc.

**BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

**DALY & COLDWELL,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
T. MAYNE DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

**C. A. DURAND,**  
Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**

Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
last office.

**SIFTON & SIFTON,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Money to loan on farm property, School de-  
bts, etc., on favorable terms.  
Office—Masque Block, Rosser Avenue  
Over the entrance for taking affidavits for Ontario.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
Money to loan on improved farm property.  
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

## HOTELS.

**G. H. MUNROE,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.  
10th Street, Brandon.  
Aug 30

**STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.**  
Corner, Rosser Ave. & 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished since the late fire, and is  
now open. It is the intention of the proprietor  
to make its accommodation second to none in the  
city. Special attention given to the farming pub-  
lic. Give him a call.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.  
October 7th, 1883.

**GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
SIXTH STREET.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
First-Class Accommodation.  
REILLY & DEY, Proprietors.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
BRANDON.  
A first-class house in every respect. Good stab-  
ling in connection with the house.  
WILLIAM SHART, Proprietor.  
Aug 30th

**DEAUBIER HOUSE,**  
F. A. MCINTOSH, Proprietor.  
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,  
Corner 8th St. and Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.  
Terms: \$1.00 per day.  
Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL.**  
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.  
THOS. H. TOWERS, Proprietor.  
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always  
to be had.  
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

**T. B. MURDOCK,**  
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant  
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,  
sestif  
BRANDON.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
L. R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. McDonald's law office.

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,**  
M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S., Que.  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND GYNECOLOGIST.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth Street, over old post office,  
BRANDON.

**DR. J. McDAIRMID,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
University of Trinity University, Toronto.  
M. C. P. S. Ont. and Man.  
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.  
Rosser Ave. and Ninth Street, Brandon.

## RUPTURE.

**NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE**  
TRUSS, the best in the world. War-  
ranted to hold perfectly and be com-  
fortable. Circular free. A. NOR-  
MAN, Queen Street East, Toronto.

**DR. MATHESON,**  
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

**DR. L. A. MORE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.  
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
South 8th Street, Brandon, Man.  
Office and Residence: Corner 8th and Rosser's Block,  
Cor. 9th and Rosser, Brandon.

## DENTAL.

**J. BARKER VOSSBURG,**  
(Late of Montreal).  
**SURGEON-DENTIST.**  
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural  
Teeth.  
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.  
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store  
South-west corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.  
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day

**F. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST,  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-  
worth Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrances on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**R. P. MULLIGAN,**  
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

**MISS GIBSON,**  
FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,  
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.  
Corner of Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

**FRED. TORRANCE,**  
B. A. (McGill); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

**POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.  
Aug 30th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

**ARTHUR J. TIMEWELL & CO.,**  
Successors to  
McIntosh & Timewell,  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
Building Surveyors and Contractors,  
MASONIC BLOCK, ROSSER AVENUE.  
Special attention to  
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,  
HYDRAULIC GAS, AND SANITARY WORKS GENERALLY.  
P. O. Box 5. Aug 30th

**A. GRANT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Best materials on hand. Perfect fits guaranteed.  
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh  
Street

**A. F. & A. M., G. R. M.**  
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 13, is held on the Tuesday or before full  
moon. Visiting brethren invited.  
J. DICKSON, W. M.  
E. HUGHES, Sec.

**Merchants Bank**  
OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.  
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.  
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefleur, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston, London, Montreal, Naperville, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Quebec, Renfrew, Stratford, St. John, Que., St. Thomas, Toronto, Sarnia, Windsor, Walkerton.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—  
Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.  
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—  
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank  
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.  
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York  
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.  
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of  
Minnesota.

**BRANDON BRANCH.**  
C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-  
ness.  
Money received on deposit and current rate of  
interest allowed.  
Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada  
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued  
available at all points in Great Britain.  
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-  
ters of Credit.  
Particular attention paid to collections for  
Banks and private parties.

## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the  
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.  
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.  
ADVERTISING RATES.

Specs.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125 00	\$70 00	\$40 00	\$20 00
"	70 00	40 00	25 00	12 00
"	40 00	25 00	15 00	8 00
"	25 00	15 00	8 00	5 00
1 inch	12 00	8 00	4 00	2 50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-  
vertising, and other advertising, such as Legal  
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, &c., charged at the rate  
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents  
per line for subsequent insertions. The line  
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-two fifth  
part of an inch in depth of one column.  
Notices inserted under special heads in read-  
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.  
No papers and no advertisements discontinued  
until all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

## SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Pittman's Phonography by Mail.  
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.  
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.

Wm. L. ALEX, Winnipeg, Manager.  
**SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.**  
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**  
**MARBLE WORKS**

**S. RAYMER & CO.**  
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
**HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE**  
**MONUMENTS.**

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-  
nished on application.  
All stones set up within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.

First-Class Work guaranteed.  
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-  
felt's Shoe Store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.  
**J. D. BOWLEY,**  
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

**T. LEE & CO.**  
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

**SATCHELS AND VALISES**  
of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS.

**Oxen and Horses' Outfit**  
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

**SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.**

**HELLYAR BROS.,**

**FIRE, LIFE**

**AND MARINE**

**INSURANCE AGENTS.**

**CUSTOMS BROKERS,**

**Money to Loan**

on homesteads and all good farm and improved  
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions  
paid.

**OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,**

**Near 6th Street.**

**A. B. HELLYAR.** **W. H. HELLYAR.**

**Money to Loan.**

**MANITOBA**

**Mortgage and Investment Co.**

(LIMITED). **\$2,500,000.**

**LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.**

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public  
Works.  
C. C. Neely, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,  
Winnipeg.  
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.  
and N. W. Railway Company.  
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.  
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.  
W. H. Hester, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.  
This Company has been formed expressly for  
the purpose of lending money on the security of  
Real Estate in Manitoba.  
Advances made on the security of farm and  
city property at lowest current rates.  
HEAD OFFICES—Burgess Block, 326,  
Main Street, Winnipeg.  
H. R. MORTON, Manager.

**DALY & COLDWELL,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Agents for BRANDON.

**GIRL WANTED.**  
A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, for general house  
work. Apply Mail Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF OAK-  
LAND.

JUNE 21st, 1884  
The Council met at 11 a. m.

Present: Councillors Hectors, Fowler,  
Carroll, Lockhart (Cameron and Robertson.  
Petitions were received from David  
Black, John E. Rose, and B. Banting praying  
for aid for horses destroyed on account  
of the glanders.

Referred to Finance Committee.  
Communication from Hudson's Bay Co.  
enclosing Chq. for \$5.00 as commutation  
for Statute labour and G. G. Harley in Ward  
5 re Statute labour.

Moved by Lockhart and Fowler that the  
petition of Mr. Harley be granted and that  
he be allowed to do his statute labour on  
the hill trail to Brandon. Carried.

Moved by Cameron and Fowler that the  
Clerk transfer the cheque from Hudson's  
Bay Co. to J. young a pathmaster in 7-19.  
Carried.

Moved by Fowler and Lockhart that a  
By-Law be introduced to compensate per-  
sons having horses destroyed by order of the  
District Veterinarian on account of being  
affected with glanders. Carried.

Councillor Lockhart then introduced a  
By-Law to that effect which was read and  
passed.

On motion Councillor Carroll introduced a  
By-Law to give notice to the owners of  
horses destroyed by order of the District  
Veterinarian on account of their being  
affected with glanders which was read three  
times and passed.

The Board of Works Committee reported  
and recommended that Mr. Nichol Agent  
of the Toronto Company be paid \$7.00 for  
expedition on Barkwell's bridge.

That claim for refund of Statute labour be  
filed.  
That B. Banting be paid for loss of horse \$-0  
" John E. Rose, \$100  
" David Black, \$200  
and that notes be given at 6 months date for  
the several amounts.

That a By-Law be introduced at next  
meeting to raise by taxation the sum of  
\$3000 to meet expenses and liabilities of  
1884. Adopted.

Moved by Fowler and Carroll that the  
(school) petition of Geo. Stewart and others  
left over from last meeting be referred to  
the inspector. Carried.

Moved by Carroll and Fowler that Coun-  
cillor James A. Hector be empowered to  
act in the capacity of reeve during the  
absence of Mr. Dobson and that the clerk  
send a copy of this resolution with the  
seal of this Corporation attached to the  
Merchants Bank. Carried.

On motion Mr. Purvis who was present  
addressed the meeting on the subject of  
the Farmers' Union.

He gave a short sketch of this institution  
from infancy to the present; proportions it  
has now attained. After pointing out a  
few of the changes that have come to pass  
since its organization, he proceeded to give  
an outline of the manner in which it would  
be conducted under its Act of incorporation.

Moved by Lockhart and Cameron that  
having heard Mr. Purvis Secy. of the Far-  
mers' Union as to the system of handling  
grain introduced by the Board of Directors  
this Council approves of the same and will  
support the scheme to the best of its power.  
Carried Unanimously.

The Council then adjourned to meet the  
third Saturday in July in the Delton School  
House at the usual hour.

## ANIMALS AT LARGE.

**Provisions That Owners of  
Stock Must Obey.**

The Department of Agriculture Statistics  
and Health has issued a circular calling  
attention to the provisions of sections 9, 10,  
11 and 12 of chapter 18, of the Consolidated  
Statutes respecting the restraining of cer-  
tain domestic animals from running at  
large during certain seasons. The Statu-  
tory provisions are as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any person  
or persons owning a ram or rams, to allow  
them or any of them to run at large from  
the first day of August to the first day of  
November in each year; nor shall it be  
lawful for any person owning a bull or  
bulls over nine months old to allow them  
or any of them to run at large between the  
first day of March and the first day of  
December, under a penalty not exceeding  
two dollars, nor shall it be lawful for the  
owner of any pig or pigs to allow them at  
any time to run at large under a penalty of  
five dollars.

"Any person or persons may capture  
any ram or other animal running at large  
within the time aforesaid, prohibited from  
running at large and shall be entitled to  
recover the sum of two dollars from the  
owner of any such prohibited animals on  
laying a complaint before a justice of the  
peace for the county, and shall be entitled  
to have above the said sum, to a further  
sum of twelve cents for each and every day  
during which he has the animal confined.

"If the capturer of any such animal so  
captured knows the owner thereof he shall  
immediately notify him of the capture, and  
if not, he shall publish it in a local news-  
paper or post a notice at the church door  
or on the door of the school house nearest  
the place of capture, and the owner of such  
animal or animals shall not be entitled to  
claim his property until he shall have paid  
all expenses as herein provided.

"It shall not be lawful to permit any  
station of one year or upwards to run at  
large; and any station found running at  
large may be captured and delivered to the  
keeper of the pound of the parish or town-  
ship in which such capture shall have been  
made, and the keeper of the pound shall  
give notice in the manner aforesaid in the  
English and French languages, by advertise-  
ment, by posting notices in the manner  
aforesaid, or by publishing a notice in the  
nearest newspaper of such animal being in

his charge; and the owner of such animal  
shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten  
dollars, one-half of which sum shall be  
paid to the keeper in trust for the persons  
from whom he received the station cap-  
tured, and the other half of such fine shall  
be paid to the treasurer of the Province, or  
if in a municipality, to the treasurer of the  
municipality; and the owner shall pay the  
cost of advertisement, and twenty-five cents  
per diem for the keeping of the animal  
while the same is in the pound before any  
such station shall be delivered over to any  
such owner; and if such station is not re-  
claimed and redeemed within one month  
after such notice has been given, the pound-  
keeper may sell him at public auction for  
the best price that can be obtained for the  
same, and after deducting from the sum  
realized by such sale the lawful charges,  
pay over the residue thereof to the Provincial  
Treasurer, who shall hold the same in trust  
for the owner of the said animal for one  
year, and if not claimed within that time  
the same shall form part of the consolidated  
revenue fund of this Province; and all  
claims thereon shall be barred."

Some persons seem to be under the im-  
pression that in municipalities where by-  
laws exist they set aside the statutory  
provisions above quoted, but this is not the  
case. The law on this point is very ex-  
plicit. It is contained in the Manitoba  
Municipal Act, 1884, section 111, and reads  
as follows:

"111. In every city, town or local munici-  
pality the council may pass by-laws for  
such municipality in relation to matters  
coming within the classes of subjects here-  
inafter enumerated, that is to say:—

"(15.) The providing and regulating of  
pounds, and for herding restraining or re-  
gulating the running at large of animals,  
and for impounding them, and for causing  
them to be sold in case they are not claim-  
ed, or all lawful charges paid within a  
reasonable time and such by-law may be  
made to apply to only a portion of the  
municipality, or only a portion of a year,  
as the council may deem expedient, but  
no by-law under this section shall authorize  
the remaining at large of any animal which  
by chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statu-  
tes of the Province is prohibited from running  
at large."

Provided that upon the petitions of a  
majority of the resident ratepayers within  
any ward of a local municipality filed  
before the first day of March, in any year,  
the council of such municipality shall be  
obliged on receipt of such petition to  
pass a by-law making such provisions  
under this sub-section as may be required  
by such petition having application to the  
said ward only, and any such by-law peti-  
tioned for under this provision shall be  
passed and entered in the minutes as a  
matter of course and in the usual form, and  
public notice of any such by-law shall be  
posted in at least two conspicuous places in  
said ward, one of which shall be the Post  
Office, if any such there be, and any such  
by-law shall not be repealed before the 15th  
day of November then next ensuing."

## PLUM CREEK.

**Dominion Day Celebration.**

At an early hour Tuesday, the  
first day of July, our village presented  
a lively appearance, load after  
load of pleasure seekers kept arriv-  
ing until some seven or eight hun-  
dred people must have congregated.

The amusements were varied and  
numerous, and to the credit of the  
committee and Judges, they were  
successfully carried out. The fol-  
lowing is the programme:

## BASE BALL MATCH.

Souris vs. Whitewater—Souris 33  
runs, Whitewater 15. Mr. Grant  
Wood discharged the duties as uni-  
pire and gave general satisfaction.

## CRICKET.

Souris vs. Brandon—Souris 80,  
Brandon, 75.

Horse Races—Judges: Gilbert  
Wood, J. Hartney, R. J. Grisp.

Open Trot, 4 entries.—1st Frank  
Tamblin, 2nd Frank Smith.

Running Race, 4 entries.—1st Geo.  
Richardson, 2nd J. Ferguson.

Pony Race, 3 entries.—1st Thos.  
Stewart, 2nd J. H. Duff.

Match Race, \$25.00 a side, between  
ponies owned by M. J. N. Bryan and  
J. Duff, won by latter.

Athletic Games.—Judges Geo. A.  
Crosthwaite and Wm. Coe.

100 Yard Race.—1st H. Leathers,  
2nd Wm. Hetherington.

400 Yard Race.—1st Wm. Hether-  
ington, 2nd John Campbell.

Running High Jump.—1st Thos.  
Smith, 2nd J. Barten.

Standing High Jump.—1st R.  
Hetherington, 2nd J. Hetherington.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—  
1st West Falls, 2nd J. Ferguson.

Running Jump.—1st West Falls,  
2nd Wm. Hetherington.

Standing Jump.—1st R. Hether-  
ington, 2nd J. Hetherington.

Putting Stone.—1st Wm. Hether-  
ington, 2nd R. Hetherington.

Mr. T. H. Towers having pulled  
down his barns is building greater.  
He is erecting a nice two story front  
to the Hotel Brunswick.



## LIFE IN HONG KO. G.

The Chinese Merchant Under His Own Vine and Fig Tree.

His Hospitality to Strangers—The Many Amusements To Be Enjoyed—How Foreigners Are Looked Upon.

[Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

Merchants in China are noted for their kind hospitality to strangers and globe-trotters. Sometimes, perhaps, they entertain angels unwares, though judging from the way their hospitality is frequently abused by these globe-tramps the chances of finding an angelic guest is small indeed. The merchant has his mansion in town, and usually a bungalow at the gap, the former of which is furnished with all the elegance of a palace at Mayfair. He keeps a large retinue of native servants, cooks, butlers, boys and coolies. The back premises usually swarm with menials. There are coolies to till his grounds, to carry him and about, and to fan him while he eats and sleeps. At 6:30 o'clock every morning a domestic called a "boy" brings him tea and toast, after which master lounges on a long chair in the cool veranda while the barber shaves him or trims his hair. From 10 till 4 o'clock he is in the office, but business will admit of a midday break for "tiffin" at his club, and occasional pauses besides for "cocktail" refreshers and chats at the club bar. Business over, he again seeks himself in his garden, and lays himself out for such recreation as garden parties, lawn tennis, cricket, bowls, or a row on the harbor; may be he trots out some pet pony, or dresses up to call on his lady friends. At 7:30 or 8 o'clock on a sultry night he suffocates himself in black clothes with swallowtail coat, and sits down to a dinner of fifteen or sixteen courses of Madeira, Burgundy, or champagne, the only marvel being how one small gastric organ can contain all he eats and drinks. It may be mentioned here that the most luscious fruits are found upon Hong Kong tables at every meal throughout the year.

After dinner comes whist, billiards, and other games, which, by the by, are not always played for fun. A chatty circle of friends gather in the moonlight on the broad marble-paved veranda. The oft-repeated cry of "boy!" startles the midnight air, and the arrival of that domestic is soon known to the sardonic in the next terrace by the accompanied jingle of glasses and popping of corks. Some fine night, perhaps, we adjourn after dinner to the public gardens. The moon light is brilliant, seas are set in bowers of tropical trees, insects hum in the leafy grove, cicadas utter forth their scissor-grinding sounds, the atmosphere is heavy with perfumes from deep-scented magnolias and "lady of the night."

The cypress avenues, fountains playing in the moonlight, gayly-dressed ladies, officers in uniform, and civilians in evening dress, promenade to and fro, and now the regimental band strikes up with the voluptuous swell of some operatic air, or some dreamy, plaintive sonata that lulls the listener's ear. The winter in Hong Kong is spent in one continual round of gaiety and excitement. Steam launches carry picnic parties to some beautiful uninhabited islet of the sea. Yachting parties cruise round the island and boom along under a spanking breeze. Sportsmen start off in cozily-furnished houseboats to some cove on the mainland and succeed in bagging wild ducks, pigeons, and other game. Days are also found for athletic sports, regattas, and horse-racing, the only drawback to the Britisher's happiness being that he finds no place for his favorite sport of fox hunting. Indoors the season opens with the grand St. Andrew's ball, and the next few months pass in a continual whirl of pleasure. One week an operatic troupe performs, then a company of negro minstrels visit the colony, the intervals being filled up by occasional balls, and the highly artistic performances of the local amateur choral and dramatic clubs, till the race ball brings the merry season to a close.

It need hardly be mentioned that the habits of foreigners are a perfect enigma to the thousands of natives with whom he is surrounded. They view his money-making and pleasure-seeking vagaries with mingled feelings of wonder and disgust. They respect him for his business integrity and his general prosperity; but, like all barbarians, his tastes are coarse and low. An average Briton is supposed to consume a round of beef per day, and a very general impression is, that it is a part of an Englishman's Sabbath excesses to get drunk on Sundays. He is a being supposed to be destitute of the least filial piety, and possessing no reverence for antiquity, for old age, or for persons in authority. To their eyes his marital relations are as loose as can be. As a husband he is supposed to be the slave of his wife, while a method of making love is revolting in the extreme. The sight of a lady and gentleman walking arm-in-arm along the streets, to say nothing of dancing together in a public room, is simply shocking to John Chinaman's notions of the eternal proprieties which should regulate the relations of the sexes. The foreigner may pride himself on his good breeding, may even look pityingly upon his half-civilized neighbors, may appear to himself and his fellows the very beau ideal of a fine gentleman, and his habits the very quintessence of propriety; but seen through celestial spectacles he is nothing less than a low, contemptible, barbarian foreign devil, unfitted for the walks of polite society.

## A Conundrum Crushed.

[Philadelphia Call.]

"Mr. Limburgerstein, I have got a conundrum for you. Why does dogs like music?"

"Vy does dogs like music? Dot's a haas von, Mr. Schmeidl," said Mr. Limburgerstein. "I gives dot out."

"Because they wear brass bands around their neck."

"Ach! because—brass bands—round der neck, dot's der pest I ever heard. I vill get dot off on mein brother Jacob."

"Jacob, I hef a conundrum for you. Vy does dogs loaf music?"

"I gives dot out pretty quick. Vy does dogs loaf music?" asked Jacob.

"Because—because—and here Mr. Limburgerstein almost expired with laughter—"because dey wear brass collars round der neck."

The Hoax: Cawing is not, of course, attractive or especially cleanly habit, yet it is possible even to chew in a refined, gentlemanlike manner.

## PUT TO BASE USES.

Fine Decorations and Handsome Furniture Out of Proper Place.

[Chicago News.]

"Do you know," said an observer who is sometimes called by his friends a cynic, to a companion, "that I utterly despise to see a beautiful piece of workmanship like that prostituted to such a base use."

As he spoke he pointed to the doorway of a Fifth Avenue saloon. An outer entrance had been made which was especially attractive to the eyes of the passers-by. "See," he continued; "I have never seen anything in that line finer. Observe the beautiful design and the mass of gilt which constitutes it. And what is it there for? Simply to attract people to go in and guzzle wine. Bah!"

The two walked over to Clark street. "Just step in here," said the first. "Look at those cuspidors. Are they not elegant? See, they are of the costliest china, and you cannot fail to notice the beautiful paintings on them. Each one probably cost \$5. In some other form that china and painting would be on ornament to a parlor. But what are they for? To spit in. Ugh! Think of it! The idea of putting such a work of art to such a base use. It is enough to drive a man mad."

"Then just cast your eye at the foot-rail that runs along the bar. See how the nickel and the brass shine. That rail cost money. And what is it used for? For men with dirty boots to place their feet on."

"Well, it saves that fine counter from getting scratched up," interjected his friend.

"True enough; but, talking about feet, did you ever think when you visit a friend's house, enter the door, and stand rubbing your feet on the beautiful mat that lies there, that you are destroying a work of art? Why, it gives me the cold shivers to think that the mat which is so fine that it is a picture to look at when new should have to lie there not able to enter a protest against having the filth of the streets rubbed into it. It is adding insult to injury, first in putting it at the door, next in tramping dirt into it."

"But to return to saloons. See the pictures some of them contain; observe the cut glass; note the shimmering surface of the plate-mirrors; cast your eye onto the silver decanter at the end of the bar; mark the stained glass which sheds varied and soft lights over the place, and then think that the only interest which the man who put these things there has in them is to fool people into the idea that his whisky is better than any one else's, and to hold out his wares to his customers with so much gilt on them that his dupes never find out until too late that the pill is a bitter one. Pity the churches can't be made as attractive. Good day."

## Bismarck's Unvarying Principle.

[Busch's "Our Chancellor."]

We must find room for one more anecdote which shows how rigorously in his private life Bismarck applies the principle which has been the mainspring of his statecraft since he undertook to shape the fortunes of Prussia, the maxim, *Aide toi, Dieu t'aidera*. One day, so runs the story, he went out snipe-shooting with a friend. They had to traverse a quagmire, into which his companion, a short, ponderous gentleman, sank up to the armpits. After struggling in vain to extricate himself, he yelled for help to draw him out of the vile bog-hole, the muck of which was fast rising to his mouth and nose. "My beloved friend," answered Bismarck, with the utmost calm, "you will never be able to scramble out of that hole, it is quite impossible to save you. But, I'll tell you what, my boy! I'll spare you a filthy and protracted death agony by shooting you through the head." "Are you beside yourself?" screamed the other, making frantic efforts to wriggle out of the swamp. "I don't want either to suffocate or to be shot."

Raising his gun to his shoulder and taking careful aim, Bismarck replied in mournful accents: "Keep still for one second. It will soon be over. Farewell, dear friend. I will tell your wife of your last moments." Stimulated to superhuman exertions by the danger threatening him, the unlucky sportsman contrived to wrench himself out of the mud, and crawled on all fours to terra firma. As soon as he felt himself safe, he burst, of course, into a torrent of violent reproaches. Bismarck, smiling, listened to him a while, then simply remarking, "You see I was right: everyone for himself," turned his back on his infuriated companion, and strolled off to look after more snipe.

## Tally Among the Great.

[New York Tribune.]

Here is a scene at one of those mutual admiration gatherings so much beloved in France. It is a dinner of literary men. M. Arsen Houssaye proposes Victor Hugo's health; thus: "Victor Hugo gloriously continues the Reign of the Sovereign of Thought. Victor Hugo succeeds Voltaire as Voltaire succeeds Moliere, as Moliere succeeds Shakespeare, as Shakespeare succeeds Dante, as Dante succeeds Virgil, as Virgil succeeds Homer. I drink to Homer-Hugo." Then the "Master" graciously responds. "You ask," he says, referring to another passage in M. Houssaye's speech, "if you are a prose writer or a poet. You are a man; you are a genius. I recognize in you a contemporary whose memory will live. I feel that you and I will meet again to continue our work in the *Feuilles*, those immortal lights which speak the invigorating language of truth in the splendor of the beautiful."

## An Editor's Election Bet.

[Chicago News.]

Mr. J. B. McCullagh's predictions in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat touching the pending political campaign are occasioning considerable discussion down east. Mr. McCullagh, as we are informed, is prepared to back his predictions with money. He has never yet lost an election wager, and during the last twelve years he has won something like \$70,000 on convention and election results. Aside from his large money bets, he won over 250 hats on Garfield's election, seventy-five canes, twenty suits of clothes, a horse and buggy, seven gold watches, forty pairs of gloves, a dozen scarf pins, a dozen silk handkerchiefs, four spring overcoats, and countless smaller articles of wearing apparel and virtu. It is somewhat remarkable that lucky as he is with political wagers, he is singularly unlucky at all other chance ventures.

## A Purifying Process.

[Philadelphia Call.]

"You mustn't be alarmed Mr. Lamb," remarked a Wall street broker, "our recent panic has been simply a purifying process. Matters will be all the better for it."

"So you call it a purifying process, do you?"

"Yes; simply that."

"Well, I guess you are right," Mr. Lamb sadly acknowledged as he turned to go, "it certainly cleaned me out effectually."

## Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon, aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1884.

JOHN BRADLEY,  
JAMES STANLEY.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, as I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

## Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

## CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going East.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7:30 a.m.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	7:30 a.m.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
10:40 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	Brandon	5:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.	1:05 a.m.	Brandon	5:00 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
8:00 p.m.	Broadview	11:05 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	Broadview	11:05 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
2:22 a.m.	Regina	12:30 p.m.	3:25 a.m.	3:25 a.m.	Regina	12:30 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
8:01 a.m.	Moos Jaw	12:30 p.m.	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	Moos Jaw	12:30 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	Swift Current	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	Maple Creek	12:30 p.m.	1:55 a.m.	1:55 a.m.	Maple Creek	12:30 p.m.	1:55 a.m.
1:55 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	12:30 p.m.			Arrive Medicine Hat	12:30 p.m.	

Going South.

Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7:55 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	6:35 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.

Going South.

Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
10:15 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
1:45 a.m.	1:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	1:45 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Arrive Manitoba City	Leave	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:10 p.m.

9:35 a.m. Leave Stony Mountain Arrive 2:30 p.m.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Stony Mountain Leave 2:30 p.m.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Brandon and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,  
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager,  
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager

## JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS &amp; SON'S (TORONTO)

## PIANOS

AND

## ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

## SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,

BRANDON.

## W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

## Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

## BEST HORSE SHOER IN

THE CITY.

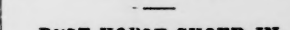
## Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

W. M. WILSON,

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their uses until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own malady. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as

Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stopping of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &amp;c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, &amp;c., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

## GRAB AT RARE BARCAINS IN HARDWARE.

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our Finely Selected and Very Complete Assortment of

## SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &amp;c., Tinware and Lamps, Harvest Tools, Barbed Wires,

Our Stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A 1" in quality, and our low prices are the terror of our competitors. (One trial will convince you that I cannot afford to be outdone for your trade.)

I keep at the Front!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON

R. MCLEAN,

Corner 8th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

## THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

## EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

## BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

## Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES, SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS &amp; FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE &amp; JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See.

Repairing a Specialty.

## D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

## WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

## MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

## DEERE &amp; CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle &amp; Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

## General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

## Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

## Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue,

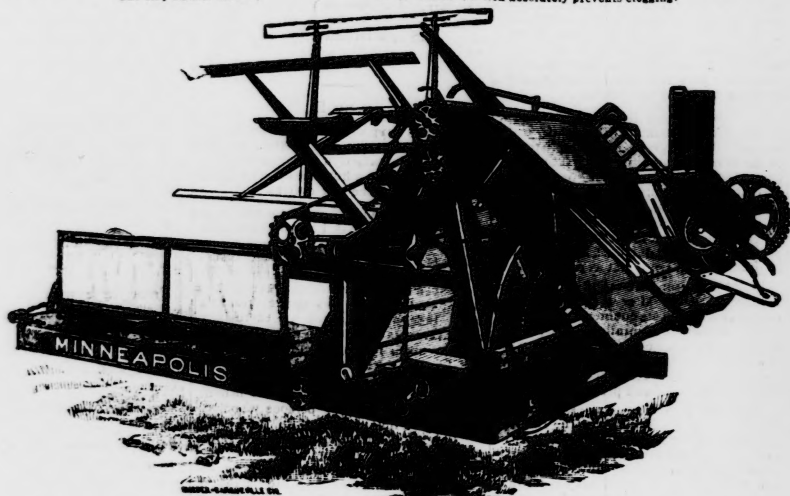
BRANDON, MAN.



# The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

LIMITED.  
CAPITAL \$250,000.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,  
The only Binder with E. R. TRIP, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWER, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 Drums,  
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN  
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - 9th Street, BRANDON.

## THE GREAT SUCCESS

— OF OUR —

## Semi-Annual CLEARING SALE

Is attributed to the fact that we always do what we advertise,  
and that every person is served alike.

No one should fail to come and secure some of the Bargains  
we offer in

DRY GOODS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Hats and Caps,  
BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.

REMEMBER this GREAT CHANCE only lasts for  
TWO WEEKS LONGER.

20 & 25 per Cent. Discount on all Purchases.

T. T. ATKINSON,

COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

HAVING OPENED A

## Grocery & Crockery Store,

In the building formerly known as 'The Auction Rooms, I  
would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage,  
and beg to call attention

## CROCKERY GROCEIES, Superior Teas, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

As we intend going largely into the latter business, our  
Customers will always find with us full lines of  
these Goods.

Having purchased our Supplies for CASH, thereby getting  
the best Discounts, we are in a position to quote the VERY  
LOWEST PRICES, and as we believe in QUICK SALES  
AND SMALL PROFITS, our Customers may always  
be assured of getting Goods from us at prices

NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Kindly give us a Call.

STOCK NEW AND FRESH.  
CARMAN & CO.

## THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be  
found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine in its improvement a talent not to be found  
in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

Their Factory has been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes.

Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that  
fine until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers and furnishes  
unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the  
UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,  
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

## P. E. DURST, The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Godan Silver English, Swiss and American Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles,  
Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIOHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

## SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

The BEST are the CHEAPEST.

If you want Seed of the best growers, and of  
guaranteed quality, go to

GEO. H. STARR'S.

9th ST. and ROSSER.

SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEED POTATOES

## To Your Tents

THE Subscriber is now prepared to fill all  
Orders for

Tents,

Awnings,

Horse and Waggon  
Covers,

Mattresses,

Shirts, Pants, and Overalls  
made to Order.

Oil Cloth Goods of every description,

SATISFACTION IN EVERY LINE

C. E. EMERSON,  
ROSSER AVENUE.

## FARM for Sale or Rent.

BEING North half Section 31, Township 11  
Range 22. Through this is a running stream  
and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood  
for building, fencing and firing for a lifetime.  
There is One Hundred (100) broken and backset  
ready for spring crop. A good granary 21x16  
No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very  
desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or ex-  
changed for landed property in Brandon.  
Box 42, Souris.

## Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, to better enable him to  
retain his well-earned reputation as a suc-  
cessful

## Merchant Tailor

is moving into his

## NEW SHOP.

On ROSSER AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his  
Customers handsomely. He has in a large  
supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets  
afford for

## SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons  
the benefits of his opportunities.

## REMEMBER.

He makes nothing but the Best Fit-  
ting Suits, out of the Best Materials,  
at the lowest living profits.

## L. STOCKTON,

Pioneer Tailor.



## FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own  
Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective  
destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

## HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair  
from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per  
box, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar.  
Hair-dye for light or dark colors; Oil of Can-  
taries, for growth of hair; Carving fluid; Bloom of  
roses, for giving beauty to the lips; and cheeks;  
The Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid, for black  
spots; each one dollar, sent by post for one dol-  
lar. Spinalts for crooked limbs, 25c; Medicine for  
obesity, 5c; Complexion pills, 25c; New Machine  
for sharpening the nose, 5 dollars; The new  
remedy for the skin, in "Ross's Toilet Man-  
na," 5c. All securely packed for stamps. 21,  
Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London,  
England, and had through all chemists.



## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

We do not profess to say the land laws of this country under the present Federal Government, are the essence of perfection, but we do know they are infinitely superior to what they were under the late government, and almost beyond comparison with those of the United States. The single aim of the present Government is to have all of our unoccupied lands whether owned by themselves, land companies, or by the Railways taken up by bona fide settlers, at the earliest moment possible.

Where arrangements have been made with land companies, the main condition is that they be given to actual settlers on the most favorable terms, and on the best conditions of settlement. In fact some of the companies, in addition to selling the lands at low figures, aid the settlers by cash advances to forward improvements, others give the land to settlers at merely nominal prices to assist in enhancing the value of the remainder of their tracts. The railway companies, on the other hand, in addition to selling at low prices, give a reduction of from one-third to two-thirds of the cost price to those who make improvements and bring their properties speedily under cultivation. The settlement then of the land regulations at present in force in the Canadian Northwest only rests with the imagination of critics that no government can ever hope to satisfy. As, however, this work is not designed to convert the opinions of dissatisfied residents, but merely to furnish information to people abroad regarding the superiority of our laws over those of the United States, we take the most effectual means of setting all questions aside, and quote section by section from the published regulations of both countries.

## CANADIAN REGULATIONS.

1. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall, on making application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section and being of the class of land open, under the provisions of this Act, to homestead entry:

2. Such person shall also, in connection with such homestead entry, be entitled to the privilege of obtaining at the same time, but not at a later date, a pre-emption entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section or part of a quarter-section of land of the said class:

3. The entry for a homestead and for its attached pre-emption, if any shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; the title to the land shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of patent:

4. The privilege of homestead and pre-emption entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands: no person shall be entitled to such land valuable for its timber or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or wherein there is any water power which may serve to drive machinery, or for land, which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge site, or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

5. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has bona fide settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is open for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not accepted under the provisions of this Act. No homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the Local Agent to such bona fide settler that such land is open for settlement.

6. To obtain homestead entry it shall be necessary for the person applying therefor to appear and make affidavit before the Local Agent according to form B, C, D, E, or F in the schedule to this Act, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon filing such affidavit with the Local Agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the Local Agent according to the form F in the schedule to this Act; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person

obtaining it to go into possession of the land described in it.

7. If a person obtaining homestead applies for and obtains at the same time a pre-emption entry, he shall pay to the Local Agent a further office fee of ten dollars, and shall receive therefor from him a receipt in like form, and having like effect to that prescribed for homestead entry:

8. Provided that in the case of intending immigrants or other persons proposing to settle together, the Minister of the Interior or the Land Board, on requisition signed by them, may authorize any person they name to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries for them, before their arrival in the territory in which the land they desire to occupy is situated.

9. Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain homestead entry, or homestead and pre-emption entry, as the case may be, for any contiguous lands open for such entry; but the whole extent of land so entered shall not exceed one quarter-section as a homestead, or two quarter-sections as a homestead and a pre-emption, as the case may be.

10. A person applying for such entry for contiguous land must, when making the affidavit prescribed for homestead entry, also describe therein the tract he owns and lives upon; and his residence upon and cultivation of the whole shall thereafter be of the kind and for the term required by the provisions of this Act in the case of ordinary homestead entry, before he shall be entitled to patent for the part so entered for; Provided, that such residence and cultivation may be upon and of either the land originally occupied by him, or that for which homestead entry has been obtained, or both.

11. Any person who has obtained homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry by taking, in his own person, possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under this Act by the Minister of the Interior:

12. Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American Continent, the Governor-in-Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry to twelve months from the date thereof.

13. In case a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools and churches, and to the attainment of social advantages of like character, ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, vary or dispense with the foregoing requirements as to residence, but not as to the cultivation of each separate quarter-section entered as a homestead.

14. At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler, or in case of his death his legal representatives, upon proving to the satisfaction of the Local Agent, that he, or they, or some of them have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or the Land Board: Provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person unless a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization:

15. Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof, may, before the expiration of the three years aforesaid in sub-clause one of this clause, obtain a patent by paying the Government price at the time for the land.

16. And if, in connection with the homestead entry, the settler has heretofore obtained, or hereafter obtains, a pre-emption entry in accordance with the provision of this Act, he shall, on becoming entitled to a patent for his homestead, be also entitled to a patent for the land included in such pre-emption entry, on payment of the price fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the Governor-in-Council; but such pre-emption right, if not exercised and payment made within six months after the settler shall have become entitled to claim a patent under his homestead entry, shall be forfeited, and such pre-emption shall not thereafter be open to homestead entry without the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

17. In addition to the cases heretofore mentioned, any person claiming a patent for a homestead, or for a homestead and pre-emption, shall be entitled thereto, upon proving that he has erected upon his homestead a habitable house, and a bona fide settled therein for not less than three months next prior to the date of his application for his patent; that for the period between the time within which, by clause thirty-one of this Act, it is provided that a homesteader shall perfect his entry, and the commencement of his said three months residence upon his homestead, he has been bona fide resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter-section; that within the first year after the date of his homestead entry he had broken and prepared for crop not less than ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; that within the second year he had cropped the said ten acres and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional—making not less than twenty-five acres; and that within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he had cropped the said twenty-five acres and broken and prepared for crop not less than twenty-five acres additional, making in all not less than twenty-five acres of the said homestead quarter-section, and fifteen acres additional thereof broken and prepared for crop, within three years of the

date of perfecting his homestead entry; and the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year:

(1.) Proof of the residence, erection of a habitable house and cultivation required by this clause shall be made by the claimant by affidavit and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses, resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board. Such affidavit shall be sworn and such testimony given before the Local Agent or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior.

18. Provided that in cases of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in the cases of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead, without prejudice to his right therein; but the time so granted shall not count as residence.

19. Any person who has obtained a homestead patent after three years' residence, or a certificate countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, as in the next preceding clause mentioned, with the additional statement that there has been three years' residence, may obtain another homestead and pre-emption entry.

20. If any person or persons thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, free of expense to the Government, the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead, or in providing horses, cattle, cattle, farm implements or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the claim for expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent or certificate for patent shall issue for the land:

21. The Minister of the Interior may direct that in the subdivision of townships which consist partly of prairie and partly of timber land, the timber lands shall be divided into wood lots of not less than ten, and not more than twenty acres each, in such manner as to afford, as far as practicable, one such wood lot to each quarter-section of prairie land.

## SCHEDULE.

## FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD ENTRY.  
I, of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby apply for a homestead entry, under the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter-section of section number \_\_\_\_\_ of the township, in the \_\_\_\_\_ range of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian.

## FORM B.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has bona fide settled and made improvements upon land in advance of survey:

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that I became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before the same was surveyed; that I have resided upon and cultivated the said land continuously ever since; that there is no other person residing or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me.

Local Agent.

## FORM C.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me.

Local Agent.

## FORM D.

Affidavit in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained, and has forfeited, his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that I obtained homestead entry on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter-section of section \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ range of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, as a homestead, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead law.

of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, but forfeited the same; that by order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, I have been permitted to make application for and receive another homestead entry; and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me.

Local Agent.

## FORM E.

Affidavit in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained a recommendation for patent for a homestead, after three years' residence and cultivation.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead and pre-emption entry; that there is no person residing upon the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; that I obtained entry for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter-section of section \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ range of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, as a homestead, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, and that I resided upon and cultivated the same for three years, and that my said homestead has been recommended for patent, certificate of which fact, signed by the proper Agent of Dominion Lands, and countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, I now produce.

Subscribed and sworn to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me.

Local Agent.

## UNITED STATES REGULATIONS.

1. As aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the pre-emption, homestead and other laws, the privileges of which are restricted to citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such, it is important that foreigners seeking identification with the American community should be advised of the legal steps necessary to acquire citizenship. Any free white alien over the age of twenty-one years, may at any time after arrival declare before any court of record having common law jurisdiction (with a clerk or prothonotary and seal) his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce forever all foreign allegiance.

2. A party cannot file under the pre-emption and the homestead law at the same time.

3. Where a pre-emptor tenders his declaratory statement for a tract of land before another pre-emptor has fully completed his entry, by making payment for the same tract, the declaratory statement should be received and the party allowed a regular hearing before the local officers.

4. A party settled on unsurveyed land: When a certain township was surveyed, a part of his claim was found therein, the balance being in an adjoining unsurveyed township. The settler filed for the portion of his claim which was surveyed, and gave notice that he claimed land in the adjoining unsurveyed township. The time within which, by law, he was required to prove up his claim was about to expire, and the other township had not been surveyed; it was held by the Land Department that after the other township should be surveyed, and the plat thereof returned, the settler should be allowed the usual time within which to file his declaratory statement and prove up and pay for his entire claim.

5. No settlement on unsurveyed lands acknowledged in homestead law.

6. Total fee for homesteading in first class is \$25, and take annexed oath:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, having filed my application, No. \_\_\_\_\_, for an entry under section 2259 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear that (here state whether the applicant is the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age; whether a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention of becoming such; or, if under twenty-one years of age, that he has served not less than fourteen days in the Army or Navy of the United States during actual war; that said application, No. \_\_\_\_\_, is made for his or her exclusive benefit; and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead law).

Sworn to and subscribed, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, before

7. To obtain the largest amount of land from the Government at the least cost, a party should first enter 160 acres under the pre-emption law, which will cost \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre; then enter 160 more under the homestead law.

8. No person can make homestead, pre-emption, or timber culture entry by an agent; that is to say, an agent cannot sign the applicant's name nor swear to the necessary papers.

9. An applicant coming and residing on an agricultural farm, may enter other land lying contiguous thereto, which shall not, with such farm, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

10. In applying for an entry of this class, the party must make affidavit, describing the tract which he owns and up to which he resides as his original farm.

11. A party who neglects to examine the character of land entered by him under the homestead law must suffer the consequences. He cannot be allowed to make another entry.

12. The "three months" time required

within which preemption filings on unoffered land may be made, is three calendar months, not ninety days.

13. Residence in a double house, built on the dividing line between adjoining homesteads, is residence in compliance with the law.

14. After a homesteader has completed the term of five years, a further residence is not required to entitle him to patent.

15. No such allowance in American Law.

16. Payment is required for pre-emption first, in American Laws.

17. A party while having an actual residence on his claim, may work elsewhere for other people a few weeks at a time.

18. Continuous residence required.

19. No second entry for either homestead or pre-emption allowed.

20. A pre-emption Declaratory Statement cannot be signed by an agent.

21. No provision for providing settlers with timber, in the American Laws.

From the comparison made above, it will be seen that but 80 acres of the first quality of land is allowed to the homesteaders in the United States, while the full quarter section of 160 acres is given in every case in the Canadian Northwest. Other most objectionable features of the American Law are that a settler must consent to become naturalized before he can make an entry for either a homestead or a pre-emption, and must be sometime a resident before he is permitted to do even that, so that much valuable time must be sacrificed by a foreigner, before he has any certainty of success. If then he wishes to secure any quantity of land—a homestead and pre-emption—he must be a man of means, as he is not allowed to take up a homestead until he has his pre-emption paid for. If he has to earn part of the pre-emption, the probabilities are the land adjoining, would like to take up as a homestead, is taken up by another, and his homestead and pre-emption may then be miles apart. In Canada the settler can take up both at once, and is not required to pay for his pre-emption till three years after settlement, by which time, if economical, he will have earned sufficient pay for the holding.

Even residents of America who own 320 are not allowed to either homestead or pre-empt, which, of course, delays second entries, while Canadians are allowed to do both no matter what land they hold, and to make entry after entry, as they comply with the three years residence and improvement, against the five years in the States.

It is not always convenient for settlers to appear in person, and for which the laws of Canada make a provision, enabling one settler to make entries for relatives or acquaintances, who may have decided on emigrating in a short time afterwards, but the laws of the United States render entry by proxy impossible.

Enough will be seen in the foregoing comparison to convince one the Canadian laws are liberal in the extreme. They permit any immigrant, who makes up his mind to farm, to secure 320 acres of the very best farming land in the world for \$320 (or \$544); and when the terms of settlement, which all must submit to, are extremely moderate, nothing is compared, which can be done in three years, he is permitted to make the second, which will secure as much land as his family, if it ever so large, will be able to manage, and he has done with all the tedious legalities.

Parents with large families to provide for, and want to secure a home for their children, should not fail to avail themselves of the advantages now presented in the Canadian Northwest, as the opportunity cannot remain open long, when the probabilities of this country are being added abroad.

Perhaps the best course for the City Council to take, if they are anxious to relieve the city of a portion of the Police Magistrate's salary, as it should be relieved, is to memorialize the Local Government setting forth the facts of the case. Week in and week out, a portion of his time, and a considerable portion of the time our policemen, is taken up with county business. Many of the cases are largely that net the city \$500 revenue at all, and the Government ought to be asked to make these expenses good. As the salary was first named by the law council, when the appointment was being made, and fixed on that recommendation, it is a clear case it cannot be altered now without legislation; no act of the council can effect a reduction. The council should under the circumstances, ask the Government to pay the P. M. \$300 or \$400 a year, as the remainder of the \$500 all things considered, is fully as much as should be borne by the city for the amount of work he has to do for the place.



[H. C. Banner.]

COULD AS A LITERARY MAN.

A failure to rally, or even summer com-  
munity, must be truthfully applied to De-  
cember's Feast of Wild Strawberry. All  
others will it. **== MEX == CHIC ==**

J. Robinson, the City pound keeper, is making matters warm for those who allow their cattle to roam at large.

9. Where two or more persons lay claim to the same mineral location, the right to acquire the mineral deposit involved shall be determined by the first person to discover the mineral deposit involved, and to take possession by demarcation, in the manner prescribed in these Regulations of the location covering it.

10. Priority of discovery alone shall not give the right to acquire but a person subsequently discovering the mineral deposit involved, provided with the other conditions prescribed in these Regulations, shall take pre-emption of the mineral deposit involved, if he can do so in accordance with the other provisions. Provided, however, that if it can be proved that a claimant has in bad faith used the prior discovery to obtain a mineral location, he shall be made independent of discovery and demarcation. He shall, as from any other legal consequence, be treated as if he had never made a claim, with his application, and shall be absolutely debarred from obtaining another mineral location.

## BRANDON

machinery, an amount of not less than \$10 on each such diggings without any return of gold.



## STAGES IN MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

## CARRYING MAILS.

Assissippi to Ft. Ellice, Wednesday, 7 a.m., leave Ft. Ellice Friday 3 p.m.

Bird's Hill to Springfield, Oak Bank and Cook's Creek, Saturday 9.30 a.m. Leaves Cook's Creek, 2.30 p.m.

Birtle and Elkhorn via Beulah. Leaves Elkhorn, calling at the Elkhorn Hotel, Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Leaves Birtle Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Birtle to Fort Ellice, Beaver Rapids, Weyburn and Moosomin, Monday and Thursday, 7 a.m. Leaves Moosomin, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Birtle to Tubburn, Rosburn and Oakburn, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Leaves Oakburn, Thursday, 5 a.m.

Birtle to Warleigh, Saturday 6 p.m. Leaves Warleigh, Saturday 3.30 p.m.

Brandon to Rapid City, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.45 p.m. Leave Rapid City, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 a.m.

Brandon to Beresford and Souris, (Plum Creek), Friday, 7 a.m., Tuesday 2 p.m. Leave Souris, Monday, 7.30 a.m., Thursday 7 a.m.

Brandon to Routhwaite, Wawanesa, Millford and Two Rivers, Monday and Thursday 7 a.m. Leave Two Rivers Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Brandon to Hazlewood, Carrolltown, Sheppard's Ferry, Sheppardville, Turtle Mountain and Deloraine, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Deloraine, Tuesday 5 a.m.

Brandon to Beresford, Montevideo, Melgund, Napinka and Menota, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Menota, Tuesday 1 p.m.

Brandon to Pendenula, Friday 3 p.m. Leave Pendenula, Friday 7 a.m.

Broadway to Crescent Lake and Yorkton, Friday, 6 a.m. Leave Yorkton, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Beulah to Arrow River, Tuesday, 1 p.m. Leave Arrow River, Tuesday, 9 a.m.

Calgary to Minnopolis, Sheep Creek, High River, the Leavings, and Fort McLeod, every Thursday 9 a.m. Leave Fort McLeod every Monday at 9 a.m. Arrive Calgary, Wednesday 4 p.m.

Carberry to Fairview, Petrel, Wellwood, Oberon, Neepawa and Salisbury, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. Leave Salisbury, Wednesday and Saturday 11.30 a.m.

Carman to Ponrooy, Wednesday, 4 p.m. Leave Ponrooy, Wednesday, 1 p.m.

Candeboye to Selkirk, Saturday 12 noon. Leave Selkirk, Saturday 3 p.m.

Clare to Carlyle, Saturday 8 a.m. Leave Carlyle, Saturday, 12 noon.

Cleaver to Cartwright and Wakopa, Monday, 7 a.m. Leave Wakopa, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Cleaver to Cartwright (extra), Wednesday 8 a.m. Leave Cartwright, Wednesday 2 p.m.

Darlingford to Cliff Mountain, Wednesday and Saturday 7 a.m. Leave Cliff Mountain, Wednesday and Saturday 8.50 a.m.

Deloraine to Lunn, Montevideo and Wankarem, Monday 7 a.m. Leave Wankarem, Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Elkhorn to Beulah, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Beulah, Saturday 8 a.m.

Emerson to Gauthier, Wednesday and Saturday, 1 p.m. Leave Gauthier, Wednesday and Saturday 9 a.m.

Emerson to Ridgeway and Green Ridge, Saturday 2 p.m. Leave Green Ridge, Saturday, 8 a.m.

Fort Alexander to Pequis, every alternate Monday. Leave Pequis every alternate Saturday.

Fort Ellice, to Assissippi, Friday 3 p.m. Return Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Fort Ellice to Buncarth, Silver Creek, and Shell River, every Wednesday. Leave Shell River every Tuesday.

Fort Ellice to De Clare, Thursday 1 p.m. Leave De Clare, Thursday, 7 a.m.

Gimli to Candeboye and Pequis every alternate Tuesday, leave Pequis every alternate Saturday.

Gretta to Blumenort and Rheinland, Tuesday and Saturday 1.30 p.m. Leave Rheinland Tuesday and Saturday 8.50 a.m.

Gretta to Pembina Mountain, Tuesday and Saturday, 2.10 p.m. Leave Pembina Mountain Tuesday and Saturday, 12.50 p.m.

Gladsdale to Golden Stream and Wellington, Monday 1 p.m. Leave Wellington, Monday 7 a.m.

Gladsdale to Blake and Richmond, Monday, 7 a.m. Leave Richmond, 12 noon.

Griswold to Lunn, Wheatland, Oak River and Viola Dale, Friday 9 a.m. Leave Viola Dale, Saturday 8.30 a.m.

Griswold to Munkawata and Hillview Tuesday, 2.30. Leave Hillview, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Hearings to Rivthill, Friday, 2 p.m. Leave Rivthill, Friday 7 a.m.

Indian Head to Baggar, Friday 2 p.m. Return Thursday 9 a.m.

Langleve to Wawanesa, Alcester, Rye, Field, Fairburn, Niska, Elkhart, Rowland, Alcester, Langleve, Wawanesa and Langleve (round route). Leave Langleve, Monday 9 a.m., Wawanesa, Monday 2 p.m., returning via Langleve and arriving at Wawanesa, Thursday, 2 p.m.; leaving for Langleve again Thursday, 6 p.m.

Manda to Elm Valley and Woodworth, Monday, 1 p.m. Leave Elm Valley, Monday 4 p.m.

Manton to Silver Springs, Pilot Mound, Preston, Crystal City and Clearwater, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leave Clearwater Monday and Wednesday, 8 a.m.

Manton to Kinsley, Swan Lake, Nopony, Beaconsfield, Summer, St. Leon and Manton (round route). Leave Manton, Tuesday and Friday, 7.20 a.m., returning next day Manton Pembina Crossing, Rattanville, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leave Rattanville, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. Leave Rattanville, Tuesday and Saturday 7 p.m.

Manton to New Haven and Lorne, Tuesday 7 a.m. Leave Lorne Tuesday, 11.30 a.m.

Marmy to Strathairn, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Leave Strathairn, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Meadow Lea to Hanson, Saturday 12 noon. Leave Hanson Saturday, 6 a.m.

Medicine Hat to Fort McLeod and return connects with C.P.R. trains.

Menota to Souris, Rutherford and Antler, Tuesday 7 a.m. Leave Antler, Monday 7 a.m.

Millbrook to Richland, Thursday 6.35 p.m., Saturday 4.35 p.m. Leave Richland, Thursday 4.30 p.m., Saturday 2.30 p.m.

Millford to Glenboro, Monday, 6 p.m. Leave Glenboro, Monday, 12 noon.

Millford to Nisset, Tuesday 1 p.m. Leave Nisset, Tuesday 8 a.m.

Minnopolis to Clonwilliam and Murchison, Saturday 2 p.m. Leave Murchison, Saturday, 7.30 a.m.

Minnopolis to Mountain City and Stoddardville, Monday and Friday 3 p.m. Leave Stoddardville, Monday and Friday 6 p.m.

Moosomin to Fort Ellice and Birtle, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. Leave Birtle, Monday and Thursday 7 a.m.

Moosomin to Fort Ellice, Silver Creek, Buncarth, Russell and Shell River, Friday 8 a.m.

Moosomin to Moose Mountain, Carlyle and Alameda, Thursday, 8 a.m. Leave Alexander, Monday 8 a.m.

Moosomin to Hilburn, Rocanville and Redpath, Saturday 8 a.m. Leave Redpath, Friday 8 a.m.

Nelson to Miami, Lintrathen, Campbellville, Carman and Saltville, Thursday, 7 a.m.

Nelson to Warrington, Wednesday, 12.30 p.m. Leave Warrington, Wednesday, 9 a.m.

Oak River to Hamilton, Chamah and Carlingville, Friday 3 p.m. Leave Carlingville, Friday 8 a.m.

Oak River to Tatonka. Leave on arrival of mail from Griswold every Wednesday, returning same day.

Ottoburne to Joly, Tuesday and Friday 8 a.m. Leave Joly, Tuesday and Friday 10.30 a.m.

Phasant Forks, Ellsboro, and Wolf Creek, Monday 8 a.m. Leave Wolf Creek, Tuesday 8 a.m.

Pilot Mound to Marringhurst, Glenora, Roseberry and Glendinning, Wednesday, 3 p.m. Leave Glendinning, Thursday 11 a.m.

Portage la Prairie to Indianford, Treherne, Olive, Camille and Littleton, Friday 7 a.m. Leave Littleton, Wednesday 7 a.m.

Portage la Prairie to Oakland, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Leave Oakland, Wednesday, 12.30 a.m.

Prince Albert to Kinistino, every three weeks each way to connect with mail from Troy.

Rapid City to Newdale, Marney and Shoal Lake, Tuesday, 8 a.m. Leave Shoal Lake, Thursday 8 a.m.

Rea to Portage to Beaver Forks and Fort Francis, 1st and 15th of each month. Leave Fort Francis, 8th and 23rd.

Rea to Lake Francis, St. Laurent and Oak Point, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Leave Oak Point, Monday, 7 a.m.

Rea to Meadow Lea and Woodlands, Wednesday and Saturday each way to connect with Winnipeg trains.

Regina to Canadale, Friday 2 p.m. Leave Canadale, Friday 7 a.m.

Salisbury to Edom and Orange Ridge, Thursday, 7 p.m.

Saskatchewan to Dynevor and Pequis, Tuesday and Saturday, 2 p.m. Leave Pequis, Monday and Wednesday, 6 a.m.

Sewell to Montrose, Brookdale, Creewood and Glendale, Friday 7.30 a.m. Leave Glendale, Saturday, 3.30 a.m.

Shoal Lake to Orford, Wednesday, 12 noon. Leave Orford, Wednesday 8 a.m.

Stonewall to Arzyle, Saturday 1 p.m. Leave Arzyle, Saturday 8 a.m.

Stonewall to Balmoral, Greenwood and Foxton, Saturday, 1.30 p.m. Leave Foxton Saturday 7 a.m.

Stonewall to Balmoral, extra—(See Stonewall to Balmoral, Greenwood). Leave Stonewall, Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Leave Balmoral Wednesday, 12 noon.

Thornhill to Alexander, Tuesday, and Saturday 10 a.m. Leave Alexander, Tuesday and Saturday 8.15 a.m.

Touchwood Hill to Wishart, Thursday, 12.30 p.m. Leave Wishart, Thursday 8 a.m.

Troy to Fort Qu'Appelle, 7.30 a.m. daily. Leave Fort Qu'Appelle, 1.30 p.m. daily.

Troy to Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Butcho, Stobart, Wiloughby, Kirkpatrick and Prince Albert, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Leave Prince Albert, Tuesday 7 a.m.

Troy to Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Stobart, Carleton, Balford and Edmonton, January 7, and every alternate Tuesday, 7 a.m. Leave Edmonton every alternate Thursday.

Turtle Mountains to Bedford and Wakopa, Monday, 8 a.m. Leave Wakopa, Tuesday, 8 a.m.

Virden to Marda, Woodworth, Pipestone, Bellevue and Virden (round route). Leave Virden, Monday 7 a.m. Leave Bellevue, Monday, 4 p.m. Arrive Virden, Tuesday, 11.30 a.m.

Westbourne to Totogan, Wednesday and Saturday 12 noon. Leave Totogan, Wednesday and Saturday 3 p.m.

Winnipeg to Minto, Church, St. Andrews, Lower Fort Garry, Selkirk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 a.m. Leave Selkirk, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 a.m.

Winnipeg to Sunnyside, Plympton, Millbrook and Dundas, Saturday 8 a.m. Leave Dundas, Friday 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Charles, Headingly, St. Francis, Noyes and Pigeon Lake, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. Leave Pigeon Lake Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Norbert and St. Agathe, Wednesday and Saturday 8.30 a.m. Leave St. Agathe, Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m.

Winnipeg to St. Anne's Prairie, Clear Spring, Lorne and La Broquerie, Saturday, 8.30 a.m. Leave La Broquerie, Friday 6 a.m.

Leaves Medicine Hat to Fort McLeod every Wednesday morning. Leaves Fort McLeod for Medicine Hat connecting with C.P.R. express going east, every Friday morning.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The school systems of the several Provinces, which are to a great extent uniform throughout the Dominion, are the boast of the country and the cause of admiration by educationists in other countries. When, at the late Centennial in the United States, the systems of several countries came into competition that of the Province of Ontario took first rank, showing that Canadians in general are fully alive to the importance of educating the youth of the country. But while this superiority of educational institutions is common to the whole of Canada, provision has very wisely been made by the Dominion Government to have it especially the case in the whole of the Canadian Northwest. As has been mentioned in a previous article, our common or primary schools, and collegiate departments attached in the cities and towns,

where the higher English branches, including mathematics, commercial business and classics are taught, are virtually free, and under the charge of properly trained teachers who have passed creditable examinations at the hands of competent Provincial Boards. When we say free, we mean free to the pupil, the real estate of the country aided by Government grants having to bear the entire cost of the erection of buildings and the maintenance of teachers. This to the poor man is a boon he can enjoy in no other country, not even in the United States, where they boast of all civilized institutions in a high degree of advancement. There is the liberty of separate schools for Roman Catholics which is on precisely the same footing as the system for the Protestant portion of the community. We are not in a position to say that it is as great a privilege as the supporters of the system contend it is, but it is at least a guarantee of freedom in the most extensive sense of the word. The law provides that where Roman Catholics in a town or district think of establishing a school where they can teach their own religion with secular studies, they are at liberty to withhold their support from the nominally called Protestant schools, tax themselves for the purpose, hire their own teachers who have also to pass high class examinations, and receive their government grants *pro rata* with their Protestant fellow citizens. This guarantees liberty of conscience in the broadest sense of the term.

To one unacquainted with the facts, the advancement of schools in the country, under this system of proficiency, would be almost incredible. The first regularly organized schools were commenced at Winnipeg—then Fort Garry, and High Bluff, a point up the Assiniboine River about 50 miles west of Winnipeg, in the year 1870, and to-day the progress is most marvellous. There are, all told, in the organized districts of the Province (and there is still about one-third of the Province unorganized because insufficiently settled, but it is being organized rapidly every month of the year) about 25,000 pupils of school age (between the years 5 and 16) and making an average attendance of about 8,000 for the last half year. The cities and towns have about one-third of the population, with, as a matter of course, a much larger percentage of regular attendance than is found in the rural districts, where storms and various other causes tend to interrupt it. From the small commencement of two teachers in 1870, the number has now increased to about 450, some 90 of whom are engaged in the cities and towns, according to the size of the places and the numbers of school population. The average salary paid to male teachers in cities and towns is about \$755, and that to females \$440. In the rural districts the teachers are scarcely as fortunate, the males receiving but about \$500, and the females about \$100 less. We have not the exact figures at hand, but estimating the teachers in both towns and country districts as half males, the entire amount paid out in salaries is not less than \$215,775. As last year the Government contributed \$35,000 towards this amount, the remainder, \$180,775, was raised as we have stated by a tax on the land properties of the country.

Already from the small commencement of 1870, there are school buildings in the country after the lapse of only thirteen years, to the value of \$411,590, or nearly half a million dollars, the cities and towns owning about three-fifths of the amount and the country districts the remainder. So much for the statistics. Let us now look at the progress of the growth and maintenance of the system in the future.

When, in 1870, the country received its Provincial autonomy the Government of the Dominion of that day, which is, in so far as its leadership is concerned, the same as it is at the present, saw the desirability while land was cheap, of setting apart a reasonable proportion of the domain for the maintenance of schools in the future, and the following legislation was adopted:

1. The school lands shall be administered by the Governor in Council, through the Minister of the Interior:

2. Provided, all sales of land shall be by public auction, and an upset price fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council; but in no case shall such lands be put up at an upset price less than the fair value of corresponding unoccupied lands in the township in which such lands may be situated:

3. Provided also, that the terms of sale of school lands shall be at least one-fifth in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in four equal successive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid with each instalment on the balance of purchase-money from time to time remaining unpaid:

4. Provided also, that all moneys from time to time realized from the sale of school lands shall be invested in Dominion securities, to form a school fund, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the Government of the Province or Territory within which such lands are situated towards the support of public schools therein,—the money so paid to be distributed for that purpose by the Government of such Province or Territory in such manner as may, by it, be deemed most expedient.

This provision, it will be seen, applies to

the territory outside of Manitoba, as well as to that within its borders, so that the emigrant settling anywhere in our Northwest will feel that the education of his children and his children's children for all ages in the future is amply provided for no matter how governments may rise and fall. This legislation fairly interpreted means that two sections in every township of 36 sections (the townships are all the same size), six sections square, or the one-eighth of the entire territory is set apart as School Lands. As there will be just 96,000,000 of acres in the Province, as it will stand, when its boundary differences have been settled, the one-eighth being School Lands will give the Province 5,330,000 acres for the maintenance of common and grammar schools. After deducting, say one-third for waste and bad land, the remainder, say 3,000,000 of acres, disposed of as the country becomes improved would readily bring an upset figure, to use the words of the statute, of \$500 per acre, or net in round numbers \$15,000,000. This sum funded, in turn, would leave a net income of \$750,000 a year for the maintenance of schools. With the country fully organized into districts, and as thickly settled as it will be for a century to come, this sum would pay half the salaries of the teachers of the Province.

In no other Province of the Dominion, and in no other country of the world for that matter, has such a provision been made for the education of the young. In Ontario with all its advantages and privileges, any aid to education beyond that of the annual tax on the rateable property, has to be made out of the general revenue of the government. Generally speaking, the government grant of Ontario, to rural schools is about half a million dollars, or perhaps two dollars to every pupil of average attendance, so that the grant of Manitoba, from a special fund, and independent of any further aid the Government may see fit to grant, will be fifty per cent. in excess, of that of our sister Province.

But while the government, at the inception of Provincial rule, was mindful of the interests of rural schools, that of the present day is equally considerate for the requirements of the higher educational institutions. In addition to the collegiate departments of city and to town schools, Manitoba now has its colleges under the management of the best principals and teachers the Dominion of Canada can afford, granting degrees in medicine, arts, &c., and in standing fully up to the rank of those of the Eastern Provinces, and the Government is very desirous that they should go on in an advanced sphere of usefulness. In the late correspondence between the Provincial and Federal authorities the Government made a grant of 150,000 acres of land as an endowment for their support. If the management only sees that the proceeds of these are properly husbanded and judiciously applied, the colleges of the country will be placed on the same independent footing as that enjoyed by our common schools. As is intimated by the legislation above, the whole advancement of our schools rests with the Provincial Government, who, of course, from being closer related to them, know what is what is best for their interest. The lands are there for their support exclusively, and it only remains for the Provincial authorities to dictate their management and the application of the proceeds, so that in the matter of education, as well as in other respects, the Canadian Northwest is truly a highly favored country.

## WHITEHEAD.

The Council met at Alexander the 21st of June: J. Reave in the chair. Council business—Loney, Cheasley, Hamlin, Leitch and Broatch.

## NOTES.

Cheasley, Broatch—That the Reeve buy one road scraper for Councilor Hamlin for use in his ward (No. 1). Carried.

Leitch, Broatch—That the clerk be instructed to notify Mr. B. F. Egan, C.P.R., roadmaster, as to places necessary to have railway crossings placed between Griswold and Brandon. Carried.

Loney, Cheasley—That on certificate of Councilor Corbett as to the Ferry Scow being completed according to contract, the Reeve and see-treasurer issue check for the same. Carried.

Loney, Hamlin—That on recommendation of finance committee the following accounts be paid:

A. J. Leitch	\$30.40
George Cheasley	19.00
D. Loney	16.57
Thomas Hamlin	21.00
James Agnew	19.00
Samuel Hanna	97.20
D. McBride	110.00
Sun office	29.15
W. A. McDonald	5.00
John Harrison	1.00
Day & Caldwell	5.60
George Armstrong	71.32
Carried	

By Law No. 17, to raise an amount by way of loan from the Imperial Bank, Brandon to meet the current expenses of the municipality, was introduced and duly passed.

Loney, Broatch—That the Reeve and treasurer be authorized to sign a note in favor of Imperial Bank, for two hundred dollars, and that the Reeve take the same to Brandon and have the said amount placed to the credit of the municipality. Carried.

## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at the Post Office, on Friday, 27th June, 1884, for the contract for three years and ten months, one week each way, between

## Minnedosa and Murchison.

From the 1st September next. The contractor to be made in a suitable vehicle at 7.30 p.m. and arrive at Minnedosa at 11.30 a.m. Leave Minnedosa same day at 12.30 p.m. and arrive at Murchison at 1.30 p.m. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Minnedosa, Can. William and Murchison, or at the office of the sub-contractor.

W. W. M. LEON, P.O. Inspector. Post Office Inspectors' Office, Winnipeg, 16 May, 1884.

## North-West Mounted Police.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Coal," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JULY next, for furnishing Coal to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks as follows:

Bituminous or Soft Coal, per ton of 2,000 lbs.  
Regina.....  
Maple Creek.....  
Medicine Hat.....  
Calgary.....  
Anthraxite or Hard Coal, Store and  
Regina.....  
Winnipeg.....

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the above-named Police Posts.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the Coal tenders for which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract with the services contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE, Comptroller. Ottawa, 30th May, 1884.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over Kaministiquia," will be received at Monday, the 24th day of June next, at noon, for the bridge across the mouth of the River Kaministiquia, Transfer Bay, Lake Superior, according to a specification to be seen on application to John Niswick, Esq., Superintendent at Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Persons desiring to tender are to be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, the blanks properly filled out and signed with their actual signatures. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 22nd, 1884.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge over the River Kaministiquia," will be received at Monday, the 24th day of June next, at noon, for the bridge across the mouth of the River Kaministiquia, Transfer Bay, Lake Superior, according to a specification to be seen on application to John Niswick, Esq., Superintendent at Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Persons desiring to tender are to be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, the blanks properly filled out and signed with their actual signatures. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 22nd, 1884.

## BREAKWATER.

PORT ARTHUR, THUNDER BAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Breakwater at Port Arthur, Thunder Bay," will be received at Monday, the 24th day of June next, at noon, for the breakwater at Port Arthur, Thunder Bay, according to a specification to be seen on application to John Niswick, Esq., Superintendent at Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Persons desiring to tender are to be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, the blanks properly filled out and signed with their actual signatures. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 22nd, 1884.

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Regina.....  
Maple Creek.....  
Medicine Hat.....  
Calgary.....  
Anthraxite or Hard Coal, Store and  
Regina.....  
Winnipeg.....

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The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the Coal tenders for which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract with the services contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained. FRED WHITE, Comptroller. 24, 26th May, 1884.



# BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S BLEEDING TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. Forgive me no stock and are comfortable, price 10 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

# MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, 27th June 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for three years and eleven months, once per week each way, between

Carlingville & Oak River,

from the 1st August next.  
The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via Hamilton and Clumash.  
The Mails to leave Carlingville every Tuesday (except such other day as may be required) at 7 45 a.m., and arrive at Oak River, at 12 noon, or after the arrival of the Mails from Gravel Station and arrive at Carlingville within four hours and fifteen minutes afterwards.  
Tenders containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen at the Post Office of Carlingville, Clumash, Hamilton and Oak River, or at the office of the sub-postmaster.  
W. W. McLEOD,  
P.O. Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 22nd May, 1884.

# IMPERIAL BANK —OF— CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.  
SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

**BRANDON BRANCH,**  
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.  
Bills of exchange purchased.  
Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.  
Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.  
Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for  
Bank of Montreal.  
Bank of British North America.  
Bank of Toronto.  
Dominion Bank.  
Bank of Hamilton.  
Quebec Bank.  
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

**DE FOWLER'S**  
EXTRACT-WILD  
**STRAWBERRY**  
CURES  
**CHOLERA**  
**CHOLERA INFANTUM**  
DIARRHOEA  
AND  
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 14th day of July next, for the purchase of what is known as the

# PINCHER CREEK INDIAN SUPPLY FARM.

Situated some 30 miles south west of Fort McLeod, in the district of Alberta, Northwest Territories, containing about 3,000 acres. The farm has been occupied and cultivated by the Indian Department as a Supply Farm for the Piegan Indian Reserve, and will be sold in one block with the improvements thereon.

During the past year it was leased by the Halifax Ranching Company. The soil is described by the Surveyor who laid out the farm as being of superior quality, the herbage rich, and the water abundant and good.

The grain crops upon the farm are stated by the farmer of the Indian Department in charge, to have been excellent and to have ripened well.

There is upon the land a dwelling house, granary, blacksmith's shop, cattle and hay corals, sheds, barbed wire fence enclosing fifty acres, a deep well and the land is partially drained.

Payments will be required to be made one fourth in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Each tender must state clearly the amount per acre offered, and must be accompanied by a cheque marked good by one of the chartered Banks of Canada for ten per cent. of the total amount of the price offered, the difference between ten per cent. of the purchase money and the first instalment of one fourth to be paid to the credit of the Minister of the Interior, on or before the 15th day of September next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
A. M. BURGESS,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, May 6th, 1884.



# LIVERY.

**JAMES S. GIBSON,**  
FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN  
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.  
STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR  
PRINCESS AVE.  
Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



**LIVERY  
FEED  
AND SALE  
STABLE.**

**ROSSER AVENUE,  
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,  
BRANDON, MAN.**

# GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all in favor of us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager. W. H. GREER, Prop.

# NO SURRENDER.

**WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!**  
And in spite of the dull times we are selling more goods than ever. Our low prices and the quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

# Spring and Summer Goods AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velvetines.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Bunting, Vailings, &c., in all the new shades.

# RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS. Our Staple Department.

IS VERY COMPLETE.  
200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.  
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS.  
SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,  
COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETONNES, LACE CURTAINS,  
FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS  
COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.  
CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

# Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

# Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

# ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

# TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

# SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

# JUST RECEIVED AT

# WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD'S STORE BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirts, Shirts, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all others, see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

# WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD,

# H. CROSSLEY'S

# Great CLEARANCE SALE.

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustrs, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

# Gents' Furnishings.

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

# A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

# W. F. WILSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.

# LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

# Undertaking promptly attended to.

# JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

# GROCERIES,

# DRY GOODS,

# Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE.

BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.



# WM JOHNSTON,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of:

# Agricultural Implements

# "THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."

# THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy to use a self adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.



## Traveller's Guide!

## ROAD TIME TABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

## Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1933, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m. Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 12:30 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Brandon	1:35 p.m. Brandon
2:22 a.m. Regina	2:22 a.m. Regina
5:00 a.m. Moose Jaw	5:00 a.m. Moose Jaw
2:00 p.m. Swift Current	2:00 p.m. Swift Current
3:15 p.m. Yorkton	3:15 p.m. Yorkton
11:30 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	11:30 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat

## BRANDON POST OFFICE.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DISPATCH  
arrived at this office as follows:

For the east - 9:30 a. m.  
For the west - 1:15 p. m.

Menota route, Friday at 7 a. m.  
Turtle Mountain route, Friday at 7 a. m.  
Mildred and Two Rivers route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m.  
Rapid City and Minnedosa route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.  
Souris, Tuesday at 2 p. m. and Friday, at 7 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE.

From the east - 1:35 p. m.  
From the west - 9:15 p. m.

Menota route, Thursday 3 p. m.  
Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 4 p. m.  
Mildred and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.  
Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 a. m.  
Souris, Monday at 11:30 a. m., Thursday, 4 p. m.

OFFICE HOURS.  
This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.  
Money order branch open from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m.  
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,  
Post Master.

## TOWN TOPICS

St. John N. B., had a \$40,000 fire on Monday.

A few pails of water saved a conflagration in Parkers' terrace on Friday last.

Mr. Martin McDonald, registrar, has been prowling around the wilds of Winnipeg for the last few days, and returned on Tuesday as happy as ever.

The Western Judicial Board have asked the Provincial Government for plans for Registry office and other County buildings to be erected in Minnedosa.

Teenier beat Conley in a five mile scull race on Shebagay Lake, Maine, on Monday, and won \$1,000. It pays better to run boats than it does to run newspapers.

Mr. T. G. Ferris of the Portage, is in the city having brought in a car load of horses for sale. They are a choice lot, and are now to be seen at Evans' stable.

Mary Johnson, the wife of one John Johnson, a C. P. R. fireman at Broadview, has eloped with one Emerson, of that place, and the train are now under arrest at Winnipeg.

Who says there is not money in horses in this country. The other day Mr. John Bradley sold a span of working animals to a Mr. Deane, of Griswold, for \$510.

A desperate attempt was made by cow-boys at Whitewood, to steal the remainder of Mr. Powers' cattle. Several shots were fired but no one was hurt, and the would-be thieves escaped.

That Winnipeg suit in which those logs lying in the river here are involved has been brought to a focus. Mr. Leacock has succeeded in securing the appointment of a receiver, and the case will be tried after vacation.

The C.P.R. receipts of last week were \$37,000 less than those of the corresponding week of last year. With length of road and consequent expenses increasing, and earnings diminishing, our readers can readily see it is more than amusement to finance a railway just now.

Mr. Clegg, government reporter for Elton gives the following for township 11, R. 18.

The acreage under crop is 3,856; wheat, 2,625; oats, 924; barley, 209; potatoes, 38; turnips, 17; timothy, grass, 45; Breaking, 1711; No. of horses, 125; oxen, 34; cows, 71; pigs, 117; young stock under 3 years, 127.

Our townsmen, Messrs. W. A. MacDonald, D. H. Cooper and Al. Lee, are on a visit to Ontario. We have no fears for the safety of Mr. Lee, as he has grown past the years of anxiety, but we very much fear the other two will meet with some mishap, that they will not return alone. Brother Lee dare not do otherwise.

You do not now in a day's walk find a single farmer crying for rain.

Mr. Geo. Morton, of cheese notoriety, now in the mercantile business at Turtle Mountain, is in the city.

Chas. Calburn stands accused of selling liquor to Indians but the agent, Mr. Herchmer, deferred prosecution for a week to procure witnesses.

The Minnedosa paper says: "Messrs. John Whalen, of Brandon, and John Campbell, of this place, are matched to twist wrists at the Grand Central Hotel, Minnedosa, on July 12th, for \$50 a side." Jack is bound to stick to the "twisting and turning" as long as he lives.

The P. M. fined W. Bennett, Fred. Johnston, and Ed. King, \$15 each and \$5 each and costs, for trespass on the property of Mr. Clement Smith and taking off a load of poles. All who heard the case considered it a heavy blister for the magnitude of the offence. All counts are entered for appeal.

Sam Benson had F. Frank, of Rapid City, before the Beak on Tuesday, on a charge of non-payment of wages. Frank was taxed \$40 and costs. In justice to all parties the law ought to be so amended as to have all such cases tried before the nearest J.P. We have known cases for for wages tried in Brandon in which the costs for witnesses' fees amounted to more than the amount sued for.

Mr. Bennett, immigration agent, returned on Monday from a trip to Moosomin. He reports that the frost of the first did some injury to the potatoe and other delicate crops, but no serious consequences are anticipated. Altogether upwards of \$7,000 worth of horses, he says, have been stolen from that vicinity by cow-boys, and the other day a posse of police who came in contact with a gang of these desperados were driven back without making arrests. The police were threatened with destruction and left to avoid it. It is quite likely that at the present session of the Northwest Council now being held at Regina, something will be done to protect the frontier.

The Chatham Planet says: Mr. Thomas, manager of the Bank of Commerce, has just returned from the Northwest. While there spent a couple of days at the Bell Farm, Indian Head, and reports that everything is in the most promising condition. There are now 7,500 acres in crop, from which it is confidently expected 80,000 to 100,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested, while the yield of oats will also turn out well. Mr. Thomas was accompanied by Mr. Wood, a practical and wealthy farmer of Brantford, and Major Bell explained very fully his system of book-keeping and carrying on the farm. Both gentlemen returned fully convinced that, reports to the contrary, this immense property is being judiciously and economically administered, and the present management will make the venture a grand success. So says the Free Press, and this same Wood is brother to the late Chief Justice of this Province. Although a staunch Reformer he did not hesitate to tell his hearers on the train, on his return trip, that the Free Press in endorsing the Farmers' Union movement, did more injury in a month than it can hope to repair in the next five years, let its articles be ever so ably written.

How readily the Free Press lays hands on anything, even a broken straw, to have a shy at the Government! A day or two since a number of deaf mutes arrived at the immigrant sheds, Winnipeg, and at once it accused the Dominion Government of bringing these out as a further care upon the people of this country, when the facts are briefly these: Miss Groom, a wealthy philanthropist, of London, England, has brought them out on her own responsibility, and having purchased land from the C.P.R. at Wolseley, is locating them there, and providing for them until the colony becomes self-sustaining. Yesterday, she, Capt. Wastie, and our local deaf mute, Mr. Parker, had an interesting conversation as to the best means of proceeding to business. Miss Groom is having the necessary buildings erected, and when, in a few days, her care is located she will provide an instructor to teach them all the ways of farming industry in this country. One of the number is a blacksmith, and others have different trades. The lady says she will spend £3,000 on £4,000 of her own money as an experiment, and if she meets with a fair degree of success she will bring out others, and care for them in like manner. Mr. Parker is her Brandon agent to purchase all supplies she may require, as ordered

Mark Richards, the baker, figuring in the police case last week, now lies in the gaol, considered insane.

E. Hickson was before Mayor Daly and J. C. Todd, J. P. Tuesday, charged with selling liquor to the Indians. Mr. Herchmer, Indian agent at Birtle, prosecuted, and an Indian who farms at Birtle acted as interpreter for the convenience of the J. P.'s who preferred English to the Indian dialect. The charge was proven against the wife who was fined \$50 and costs, and that against Hickson adjourned indefinitely probably to test his good behavior. It is surprising that people will break the law for the sake of a little risky gain.

## BRENDA.

The good folks of this place had a good time with their picnic celebrating the 28th of June.

Base ball, quoits, instrumental music and singing, while others talked of the astonishing change from two years ago, then a wilderness, now a flourishing settlement. One hundred and fifty sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by the ladies of Napinka. The tables were loaded with delicacies to which ample justice was done.

A thunder storm stopped the addresses that were expected. After a recitation from our veteran pioneer Mr. Dohy, the pleasant reunion was brought to a close. Crops are looking well; the recent rains have set vegetation booming. But little breaking is being done this season, owing to the uncertainty of railway communication.

J. F.

## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY

## Meteorological Report.

For the week ending July 5, 1884.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.  
Highest.....30.093  
Lowest.....29.602  
Mean.....29.847

TEMPERATURE.  
Highest.....30.2  
Lowest.....33.3  
Mean.....35.5

WIND.  
Greatest velocity.....38.0 miles  
Least.....1.2  
Mean.....8.4

PHENOMENA.  
One lunar corona, one thunderstorm.  
Rain fell on three days during eleven hours, and to a total depth of 2.7 inches.

REMARKS.  
Barometric pressure has been below the normal, there being rather a deep depression on the 4th, which was accompanied by rain and a strong westerly wind. Mean temperature has decreased considerably, and the very seasonable rain storms have improved all kinds of vegetation wonderfully.

W. G. KNIGHT.

## THE FARMERS AROUSED

A correspondent writes to The Times from Thornhill as follows: "Enclosed you will find minutes of Thornhill farmers' meeting, of 23 ult., re Union. As you take a deep interest in all matters relating to the farming community, you will kindly publish the enclosed resolution. If it helps to open the question and have the Farmers' Union placed on a sure and lasting basis, and the place-hunters sent right about, your correspondent will be satisfied."

The following are the minutes of a meeting of Thornhill Farmers Union held in Wellington school house Monday evening June the 23. At a full meeting the President in the chair, the following was carried unanimously: Moved by T. Gilmore, sec. by Wm. Cowan, That we the members of Thornhill Farmers' Union do withdraw from the Union as now constituted, for the following reasons: inter alia.—That the Union now constituted appears to be of more of a political nature than the farmers desire it to be, that it can in no sense be a termed Farmers' Union as there are lawyers, doctors and brokers, etc., its principal officers.

That the Act of Incorporation has been obtained by misrepresentation and used for self aggrandisement regardless of farmers' interests. That the self constituted union of those parties have been guilty of the greatest blunder and one which has disorganized all the subordinate unions in Southern Manitoba, viz appointing E. A. Bailey as organizer and collector, a man who has used his position for place and pelf.

That there has been no proper method of transacting business of the central union owing to the indefinite manner in which that organization was left, and more particularly on account of the secretary, E. A. Bailey trying to keep the members in doubt as to the course he pursued, particularly the directors, whom he never called to consult as to the proper course to pursue in securing an act of incorporation, and the very unreasonable time at which he called the last "Central Union" meeting at Manitou, at which there were only a few present. Said meeting could be in no sense considered a representative one, it having been called by an obscure notice of the Mountaineer, in the midst of seeding operations. The foregoing are some of the many

reasons calculated to cause distrust and determination to let no political humbug profit on rights.

## BRANDON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize meeting is to be held on the 28th and 29th of August, and we have been furnished the following proposed programme for the meeting:

1. THE LADIES PRIZES—Open to all members of the association, each competitor to name a lady for whom he will compete, no member to compete for more than one lady, no lady to be represented by more than one competitor. Range 200 yards, Snider rifles, 10 prizes.

2. MAIDEN STAKES—Open only to members of the association who have never won a prize at any association rifle match. Range 400 yards, Snider rifles, 6 prizes.

3. BANKERS & LAWYERS' MATCH—Open to all members of the association. Range 500 yards, Snider rifles, 10 prizes.

4. MERCHANTS' MATCH—Open to all members of the association. Range 600 yards, Snider rifles, 10 prizes.

5. TEAM MATCH—Teams to be chosen on the ground by the members making the highest aggregate scores in the 1st, 3rd and 4th matches. Each team to consist of four members. Range 200, 500 and 600 yards, Snider rifles; 3 team prizes and 10 individual prizes.

6. HANDICAP MATCH, to be shot simultaneously with the team match—Open to all members of the association who have shot in the 1st, 3rd and 4th matches. Each competitor to be handicapped to the extent of the highest even 5 points in the total aggregate of his scores in the above matches. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, Snider rifles; 10 prizes.

7. LICENSED VICTUALLERS' MATCH—Open to all members of the association. Range 600 yards, Martini rifles; 10 prizes.

8. CONSOLATION MATCH—Open to members only of the association who have not won any prize, and who have not competed in at least three matches at this meeting. Range 400 yards, Snider rifles; 6 prizes.

9. AGGREGATE PRIZES—For the highest total aggregate scores in matches 1, 3, 4 and 5, or 1, 3, 4 and 6, 3 prizes.

Rifles are supplied by the association for the use of the members. The membership of the association is open to any one wishing to join, the fee is \$2. Mr. F. E. Eland is Secretary-Treasurer, and a word to the wise is amply sufficient.

## NORTHWEST CLIMATE.

## Statistics Which Disprove Current Fallacies.

Manitoba as Compared With Germany and Russia.

(From Manitoba and the Great Northwest by John Macoun, M. A., F. R. S.)

The progress of the seasons and the labors of the husbandman throughout the Northwest, may be summed up as follows: Early in April the hot sun dissipates the slight covering of snow, and almost immediately, ploughing commences, as after the frost is out six inches, spring work may begin. Seeding and ploughing go on together, as the ground is quite dry, and in a few days the seed germinates, owing to the hot sunshine, the roots receive an abundance of moisture from the thawing soil, and following the retreating frost through the minute pores opened in it, by its agency penetrate to an astonishing depth (often two feet), all the time throwing out innumerable fibres. By the time the rains and heat of June have come, abundance of roots have formed, and the crop rushes to quick maturity. It is just as much owing to the opening power of the frost as to the fertility of the soil that the enormous crops of the Northwest are due, and, as long as the present seasons continue, so long will the roots penetrate into the subsoil, and draw rich food from the inexhaustible reservoirs which I know are there.

After the middle of August the rains almost cease, and for ten weeks scarcely a shower of rain falls, giving the farmer time to do all necessary work before the long winter sets in. These general characteristics apply to the climate of the whole Northwest and the same results are everywhere observed every tract embracing 300,000 square miles of territory. One important result of this peculiar climate is the hardness and increased weight of the grain caused by it. Another, equally important, is the curing of the natural hay. Our experience of October and November has been that the horses and cattle do better to collect their own food on the prairie than to be fed by hay. All stock raisers know that it is not cold that injures horses or cattle, but those storms of sleet or soft snow that are so frequent in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. Such storms are not seen in the Northwest, and the cattle are never wet from November to April.

Many intelligent persons are afraid of the winters in the Northwest, as they measure the cold by the thermometer rather than by their own sensibilities. It is not by the thermometer that the cold should be measured, but by the humidity of the atmosphere. All through the fall my men never noticed a few degrees of frost, and it was no uncommon thing to see a man riding in a cart without a coat, when the thermometer was below freezing point. J. A. Wheelock, Commissioner of Statistics

for Minnesota, wrote as follows concerning the atmosphere of that State, over twenty years ago: "The dryness of the air in Minnesota permits a lower range of temperature without frost than in most climates. The thermometer has frequently been noticed at 20 degrees without mortal injury to vegetation. In the damp summer evenings of Illinois and Ohio, for example, the heat passes off rapidly from the surface of the earth and from plants. Frosts develop under such circumstances at a comparatively high temperature. The constant bath of moisture has softened the delicate covering and enfeebled the vitality of plants; and thus a fall of the thermometer which in Minnesota would be as harmless as a summer dew, in Ohio would sweep the fields like a fire."

What Wheelock says of Minnesota is equally true of the Northwest Territories, and more so, as they are certainly drier. Dry air is a non-conductor of heat, and as the dryness increases with the lowering of temperature, the increasing cold is not felt by either animals or plants, and we find a solution to the paradox, that although water may freeze, vegetation is not injured except when a humid atmosphere is in immediate contact with it. The increase of dryness in the air has the same effect as an increase of warm clothing for man and beast. We suffered less from a temperature of 10° below zero, this winter, through lying in tents, without fire, than we would have done in Ontario with 10° degrees of frost.

In conclusion, after nine years' study of all available material and constant observation, I can state that our peculiar climate is caused by the "Great Attraction Desert," which commences at the 10th parallel, exactly south of our prairies, and extends with little interruption to the boundary of California. The winds passing over it descend on our interior plain, giving out heat and moisture in the summer, and in the winter wrapping the whole country in a mantle of dry air, which moderates the climate so much that without the aid of a thermometer no one would believe the cold was so intense. We have, then, a dry, clear, cold, winter; a dry spring with bright sunshine; a warm summer with abundance of rain, but not necessarily a cloudy atmosphere, and a dry September, with probably a snow storm about the equinox.

An atmosphere like this, with a soil of abounding fertility extending over a region of almost boundless extent, causes me to feel that the words of Lord Beaconsfield were those of a far seeing statesman, and that our great Northwest is truly a land of "illimitable possibilities."

## BRANDON MARKETS.

The latest quotations before going to press yesterday:—

Wheat, No. 1.....	per bushel 45 to 46
" No. 2.....	" 45 to 46
Barley.....	" 40 to 42
Oats.....	" 25 to 26
Flour.....	" 2.00 to 2.25
Flour.....	per 100 lbs. 2.75 to 3.00
Pork.....	per lb. 15 to 18
Butter, rolls.....	" 15 to 18
" tub.....	" 15 to 18
Eggs.....	per doz. 25 to 26
Potatoes.....	per bushel 75 to 100
Hay.....	per ton 6.00 to 8.00
Wood.....	per cord 4.00 to 4.25

## Notice.

## THE FINAL COURT OF REVISION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF RIVERSIDE.

Will be held on the 5th day of August, A.D. 1884, at the House of the West, No. 25, St. James Street, W. W. M. GORDON, Secy-Treas.

## Notice.

A STRAY PONY IN POUND, See No. 10, Is in Range 28 West. WM. JONES

Declare, Man. June 16th, 1884. Pound keeper.

## EVENING TUTOR WANTED.

FOR Two English Boys, aged 10 and 12, hours each evening at their home or at Tutor's—Apply by letter, giving details of qualifications, to W. H. MacDermid, Brantford.

## ROOMS TO RENT

OVER COLE & SANDERSON'S STORE—Apply to N. N. Cole, or Mr. S. M. Clements, at 127 Post Office.

## PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE

Good accommodation and every comfort—Apply to Mrs. C. S. Miller, 11th street, between Ross and Pacific Avenues.

## The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The shore splendid building is now open as a Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most conveniently situated between Ross and Ross Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club House. Every kind of horse, new and old, Double Harness, etc., always on hand and on short notice. Horses and Oxen bought and sold on commission.

## Office of the SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGE

Passengers booked through to the Turin House, rates at lowest rates. Freightage done in all parts of the country.

JAMESON & KIRK HIGHTER, Proprietors.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

## BRANDON

## ENGINEERING WORKS.

All kinds of Machinery promptly repaired.

## BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

## CHILD &amp; TIMEWELL,

Cor. 9th St. and Prince Ave.